Answers

1. **(00:00-00:18)** Why does the interviewer apologise at the end of his introduction, and who is he apologising to?
   He apologises for 'what is to come' in the interview. He apologises to Noel Gallagher for this, because he states that Noel Gallagher once described interviews as an 'occupational hazard', meaning a risk or unpleasant situation which comes with working in a certain occupation.

2. **(00:18-00:37)** When did Noel write his new album, and what does the interviewer then ask about it?
   He wrote it during lockdown. The interviewer asks if the lockdown situation 'infused' the album in some way, meaning to fill and spread through the album. He is therefore asking whether the album was heavily influenced by the fact that it was written in lockdown.

3. **(00:37-01:07)** What are Noel's exact words in these 30 seconds?
   [See page 5 for a mini-transcript and accent breakdown]

4. **(01:11-01:17)** What does the interviewer suggest about this period in which Noel Gallagher wrote the album?
   He suggests that lockdown can provide a different mood for an album, a change of pace and that it could be quite 'handy' (i.e. convenient) for a writer.

5. **(01:17-01:30)** What does Noel Gallagher say about artists and writers during the lockdown period?
   He says that as an artist and a writer you can navigate through it better because you can write about it.

6. **(01:30-01:39)** Why did Noel Gallagher have to rewrite some of the lyrics, and when did he do this?
   He had to rewrite some of the lyrics because some of them were about going outside. He did this 'at the death' meaning right at the end, presumably just as he was putting the final parts of the album together.

7. **(01:39-02:02)** What is the general mood of the album, and what song title embodies this mood?
   The general mood of the album is melancholic. The interviewer suggests that the title of the song 'Trying to Find a World that's Been and Gone' is a very melancholic title. Noel Gallagher also mentions the title of another song here: 'Council Skies', but he says that this is an upbeat tune.

8. **(02:02-02:22)** What did Noel Gallagher do during lockdown, and what joke is made about 'the bad days'?
   He ate sausages and drank red wine. The interviewer and other guests agree that this sounds like a great way to spend your time, and so the interviewer asks 'what about the bad days?' Noel jokes that the bad days were when the sausages ran out.

Answers

9. **(02:22-03:14)** Which types of venue is Noel Gallagher uncomfortable performing in and why?
   He feels uncomfortable performing in large arenas because he feels that you need to be a 'larger-than-life' singer to perform at an arena, and Noel doesn't really engage a lot with the audience.

10. **(03:14-03:31)** What do you think that the interviewer is suggesting here about the experience of watching a live music gig or concert?
    He is suggesting that back when Noel was growing up, the experience of going to a music gig or concert was better than it is today. People were not watching screens because there were no screens. Instead they were watching the stage where the performers were in some way 'bigger'.

11. **(03:31-04:04)** What responsibility does the performer have at a concert?
    You have to find the balance between what the audience want to hear and what you want to play.

12. **(04:04-04:28)** What does an Adidas bag have in connection with a potential reunion of Noel's former band Oasis?
    The interviewer says that some time ago Noel said that he would be willing to reunite Oasis if the interviewer came to his house with £8 million in an Adidas bag. He jokes that he is still waiting for the £8 million in an Adidas bag, and he would genuinely consider a reunion for £8 million.

Answer to Question 3 and Guide to Some Features of a Manchester (Mancunian) Accent

Transcript of the video (00:37-01:07)

Key - Some differences between a Manchester accent and Standard English:

Orange text	**In central and Northern accents of the UK, the 'u' sound is very different to Standard English.** The 'u' sound used here is much stronger with rounded lips. The phonetic symbol is /ʊ/ and it sounds much shorter and stronger than a standard English 'u'.
Green text	**'l' sounds are 'velarized' - made with the back of the tongue raised** This makes the 'l' sound slightly more nasal, written below as 'll'. The Manchester accent in general is characterised by having a fairly nasal quality.
Blue text	**The 'o' sound as in 'goat' or 'wrote' has a much more nasal quality** This sound also adds to the nasal quality of Manchester English, written below as 'ao'
Red text	**'t' replaced by a 'glottal stop'** This occurs in many accents of the UK. When a 't' is at the end of a word or followed by a consonant, it sounds like it is simply deleted. However, it is replaced by a hard stop in the middle of the word called a 'glottal stop'. This can be heard also in formal spoken English and in professional settings.
Purple text	**In 'ng' sounds, the 'g' is often dropped, leaving a sound such as 'goin' instead of 'going'** This is common across a lot of British and US accents. Manchester English has some variation in this sound, but Noel Gallagher simply drops the 'g' from the 'ng' sound.
Yellow Text	**'r' sounds before consonants or at the end of the sentence are not pronounced** Manchester English is a 'non-rhotic' accent, which means that 'r' sounds are only pronounced before vowels. This is the same in many British English accents, but not US accents.
Small text	'filler' words such as 'are / to / a / can / of / for / from' are sometimes reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all accents, including US accents. This general reduction of smaller words is also used in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential in maintaining the natural rhythm of the English language.
Grey text	The real transcript of the video

I didn. reallise e. the time... I mean I wrao. e llo. ev materiall, bu. when I wz pu.in i. all together,
I didn't realise at the time...I mean I wrote a lot of material, but when I was putting it all together,

the vibe n the llyrics sounded e bi. refllective, n I guess i. wz e refllective time fer everyone cz
the vibe and the lyrics sounded a bit reflective, and I guess it was a reflective time for everyone 'cause

none ev us hd llived through e pandemic... didn. even knaow wha. one was... n how we'd go. into i.
none of us had lived through a pandemic...didn't even know what one was...and how we'd got into it

n how we we gonna ge. ou. ev i., n ther wz a llo. of...you we watchin the news n then
and how we were gonna get out of it, and there was a lot of...you were watching the news and then

ther wz the consipiracy theories n tha. kind e thing, sao I jus sor. ev llocked myselllf away in my
there was the consipiracy theories and that kind of thing, so I just sort of locked myself away in my

lli.lle room e. haome n jus think "wha. on earth is goin on?"
little room at home and just think "what on earth is going on?"